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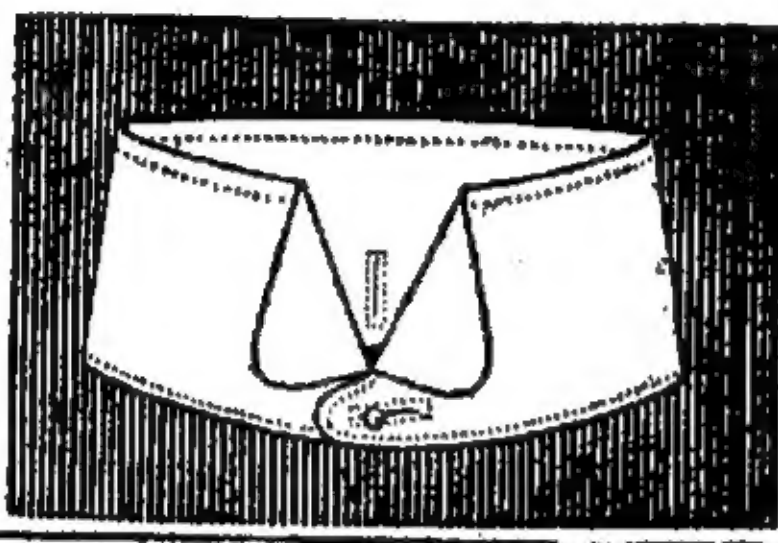
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## THE CORONET

January 10th, 11th and 12th, 1919,  
at 6 and 9.15 p.m.

Haddon Chamber's Masterpiece

## THE IDLER.

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## LUCIEN, LUCETTE!

BRITISH GAZETTE NO. 484.

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## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

UNANIMOUSLY DEMANDED BY A PUBLIC MEETING AT  
THE THEATRE ROYAL.

AN UNOFFICIAL MAJORITY AND ELECTION INSTEAD  
OF NOMINATION.

FOUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE  
SANITARY BOARD ELECTORATE.

In spite of the inclement weather, yesterday evening, the Theatre Royal was well filled with a gathering representative of all sections of the community of Hongkong, who, after an enthusiastic meeting lasting an hour and a quarter, accepted, with absolute unanimity, a resolution asking that unofficial representation on the Legislative Council be increased from six to nine—thereby giving an unofficial majority of one—and that there should be seven elected members, all of them British subjects, returned as follows:—

One by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

One by the Justices of the Peace.

One by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce or some other body representative of the Chinese.

Four (one of Portuguese race and three of British race) by British subjects who are on the Jurors' List and those who are liable for, but exempt from, jury service.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided, and was supported on the platform by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Messrs. C. G. Alabaster, F. B. L. Bowley, A. G. Coppin, A. S. D. Cousland, Andrew Forbes, J. W. Graham, A. E. Griffin, E. Ormiston, W. L. Patten, C. H. P. Hay, J. A. Plummer, A. Ritchie, D. Templeton, C. D. Wilkinson, J. P. Bragg, and E. A. M. Williams, Dr. C. Forsyth and Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Hon. Sec.).

**THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.**  
The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen: We have met to consider a proposal for reforming the unofficial representation on the Legislative Council in this Colony. It is a good many years since the subject was first mooted by my hon. friend on the right, (Mr. Pollock)—Applause—and, as you know, petitions have been sent home upon the same subject which met with refusal. On the last occasion we should have carried the matter further but for the fact that we were engaged upon the great world-wide war, and—rightly or wrongly, as things may be conceived—we thought it wise to hold our hands in order that we might not in any manner whatsoever prejudice our own case or embarrass either the Government of this Colony or the Home officials by pressing the matter which, after all, was one of domestic reform. The war, happily, has now been triumphantly finished—(Applause)—and we are free to consider those questions which most intimately concern us, not only at home but in the distant parts of our Empire, of which Hongkong is not an insignificant unit. Our present system of government has been aptly described as a "benevolent despotism" or as a "benevolent autocracy." (Applause). Well, gentlemen, there is much to be said for this form of government in distant parts of our Empire which must include permanent officials, when they are permanent, and the carrying on of a consistent policy from year to year. We do not in any sense seek to disturb that when we say that the hour has come when a greater view in the domestic policy of this Colony should be allowed to the British residents of it. (Applause). It cannot be too clearly stated that we do not seek and have never sought, to interfere, in any degree whatsoever with any part of what might be called the Imperial policy of the British nation as dictated from Home for the benefit of the whole Empire—(Applause)—and I do not hesitate to say that in no part of the Empire will more loyal subjects of the British Crown be found than in Hongkong. (Applause). At the same time that should not deter us from taking a survey of the situation and considering what can be done to bring about a larger measure of representation upon the Legislative Council to deal with such questions as the Hospitals, Police, Sanitary Board, Educational Administration, Housing Reform, and the question of dealing with Revenue raised within the Colony, and as to the proportion of it which should be devoted respectively to Imperial needs, on the one hand, and the development of the Colony on the other. (Applause). The majority of these questions are always dealt with at Home by some such body as a Municipal Council.

Reference has recently been made in the

Press to the question of Chinese representation. I may frankly tell you that we, considered these resolutions very fully and were largely influenced at the outset of affairs in not inviting the Chinese to take a part in this appeal because less than two years ago they were invited, through their authorised members, nominated by the Government, to join our petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for an elective representation instead of a nominative representation. At that time they chose, through their own members, to write to the Government and say that they did not desire to take part in the request. Well, gentlemen, in the last few days they have, apparently, held various meetings at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and we have learnt, somewhat to our surprise, that there is a desire among the Chinese for more representation, and, being a progressive body, it was but natural that we should incorporate in our own ideals what appeared to be a fair thing for the Chinese also.

The resolutions which I have to propose to you deal with two wide principles. The first is the principle of election versus nomination by the Government for all unofficials save the two Chinese members. The second is to ensure that the wishes of the public on all public and local or domestic questions shall be carried out. I think that this Government has failed to realise, not only before the war, but more especially since the war broke out and the Home Government in consequence, has also failed to realise—that there is such a thing as public opinion in this Colony. (Applause). The large assembly gathered here this evening, I think, is a proof of the fact that public opinion cannot, and will not, be ignored. (Applause). The resolutions which I have to propose are as follows:—

"That this public meeting of Hongkong residents, whilst affirming its unswerving loyalty to the Crown and Empire, is of opinion that the instructions to His Excellency the Governor relative to the mode of selection of the Legislative Council require amendment in such a way as to secure:—

1.—That as regards all the unofficial members of the said Council (other than the two Chinese nominated members) the principle of election instead of nomination shall be applied.

2.—That the number of unofficial members shall be increased from 6 to 9, and that the number of official members shall remain as at present, namely, 6.

3.—That of the seven elected unofficial members (all of whom shall be British subjects) two shall be elected by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce; one by the Justices of the Peace; three (two of whom shall be of British race and one of Portuguese race) by British subjects who are jurymen, or are qualified for, but exempt from jury service; and one by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, or some other body representative of the Chinese community.

And in order that due and prompt attention and consideration may be given to the opinion thus publicly expressed, this meeting requests the Government to transmit this resolution by telegram to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The reason, gentlemen, for asking for an unofficial majority of one, briefly, is this:—My experience of the Legislative Council is nothing like so long as that of my honourable friend on the right, who will corroborate what I say.—Upon every occasion that the Government seek to refuse a resolution proposed by the unofficial members of the Council, and directly that announcement has been made, the official vote is automatically registered against it, which always means that the resolution must be defeated. I am perfectly well aware that the full facts of the debate are at once sent Home to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by His Excellency the Governor, but it is equally true that the debate is accompanied by a private dispatch—at least I infer that it is—from His Excellency

which is not laid upon the table, and cannot be called for, and, therefore, is never public either to members of the Legislative Council who have debated the subject or to the members of the general public who are deeply interested in it. It is common knowledge that the official vote has been used on many occasions, even during the time I have been connected with the Council, to defeat what were the considered views, not only of the Chamber of Commerce, whom I have the honour to represent, but of the community itself. The first case I can recall in my own experience was the frustration by the official vote of our attempt to destroy German trade marks. In the second case, an attempt to pass a resolution, premature though it may have been, that the Germans should not be allowed in the Colony for a period of years was defeated and ridiculed by the official vote. (Applause). Albeit, gentlemen, since then, resolutions on similar lines have been adopted and carried in almost every part of the British Empire and they seem likely to be enforced. (Applause). Again, gentlemen, I could conceive that if we had had an unofficial majority to deal with the question of the service dollar, it would not have remained so long undecided as it did. The unofficial members of the Legislative and Executive Councils undertook, on behalf of the Colony, to bear the cost which would have been involved had the services' salaries been paid at the exchange rate of 2 shillings. After months of discussion the arrangement then suggested has at last been agreed to. (Applause). I have stated, gentlemen, that there is no animosity on my part in piling up the examples of official antagonism to popular demand. I merely state them that I may prove to you the desirability and advisability of having an unofficial majority. It is obviously a different thing to pass a vote in Council by a majority of one vote than to have it defeated by an official majority and to have an explanation privately dispatched to show why it was defeated. There have been many occasions, in connection with what I call purely domestic affairs in this Colony, such as the calling, for the sake of example, for a Commission to enquire into the hospital administration here, which is not above reproach (applause) or into any of the other public services, where unofficial proposals have been automatically turned down by the official majority. When dealing with questions which affect the welfare, to some extent the very life, of the individuals of the Colony, the Colony ought to be able to demand that, having asked for an enquiry, its wish should be granted. (Applause). Neither questions nor demands for enquiries are put lightly by unofficial members. They involve a very great deal of trouble, and I cannot conceive any unofficial member of the Legislative Council putting questions to the Government without being perfectly sure that matters with which those questions are concerned require a good deal of investigation. Under present conditions the taking of the necessary trouble in framing those enquiries is an extremely thankless job. It is with confidence I leave the resolutions in your hands for while they perhaps may not be ideal—and I do not say they are, from every point of view—they nevertheless represent a sincere and carefully considered effort to improve the conditions under which we live here, and to infuse into them more of that liberty of action and of self-government which is our birth-right. (Applause).

### MR. POLLOCK SECONDS THE RESOLUTIONS.

MR. POLLOCK, in seconding the resolutions, said:—I do not speak from a small experience of the Legislative Council, because I may remind you that of the 30 years which I have resided in the Colony, during one half of that period I have occupied the position of a member of the Legislative Council, either on the official side as acting Attorney-General, or as a representative of the public. (Applause). Therefore, when I approach a question of this sort I am not speaking without ample experience behind me. As our Chairman has pointed out, you have two questions to consider this evening—one is the question of election of unofficial members instead of their nomination by the Government, and the other is the securing of an unofficial majority on the Legislative Council. With regard to the principle that the public ought to have the right to elect its own representatives upon the Legislative Council I cannot imagine that any thinking person can have more than one view, namely that the representatives of the public should be elected by the public. (Applause). With regard to securing the unofficial majority on the Legislative Council, it will be within the knowledge of many of you that a petition

was sent Home by me nearly three years ago to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Since then the Constitutional Reform Association has been formed and I can assure you that the Committee of the Association, in framing the resolutions which are before you this evening, have given them their most anxious and careful consideration. (Applause). The Chairman has said that the question of constitutional reform is an old one, and I am a sufficiently old resident of this Colony to have signed the petition of 1894, which was sent home to the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Marquis of Ripon. The answer which we received on that occasion was that the unofficial majority could not be granted, but Lord Ripon did make a suggestion. He suggested that a Municipal Council might be granted to this Colony. Well, gentlemen, we have not been granted even a Municipal Council from that date to this. When in 1916 a petition for an unofficial majority on the Legislative Council went Home again to the Secretary of State for the Colonies—Mr. Bonar Law—it was rejected without any reasons being given for the rejection. I do not wish to go again over the ground which our Chairman has covered, but I can say, with him, that there are good, and valid, and sufficient reasons why we should have an unofficial majority in this Colony. Some people have attempted, I believe, to sidetrack these suggestions by saying that we should press for a Municipal Council, but I am not in favour of that course, because I fear very much that if we were granted a Municipal Council it would be still subject to Government influence and control. Therefore we are not proceeding in that direction but are pressing to change the form of the legislative body, which draws up our laws, and which controls the dispositions of our revenue. (Applause). I think, gentlemen, that this must appeal to you as being a sound proposition. Supposing that a critic has suggested that we have able and thoroughly efficient permanent officials in this Colony to carry on the Government. There are also able and permanent officials at Home in Great Britain, but I have never heard such an argument put forward in opposition to a proposal with regard to representation in the House of Commons. You not only have the permanent officials at Home working in the Government offices, but you also have beyond that the representation of the people in the people's house, the House of Commons. (Applause). Applying that principle by analogy here, I think we ought to have an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council of this Colony. As my honourable friend, the Chairman, pointed out, there is no question in the minds of anyone of us to interfere with the naval and military policy of the Empire. That policy must be treated as one, and that policy will, in the future, as in the past, be directed by the naval and military experts at Home. You may be quite certain that the unofficial members of the Council will always support the policy which tends to the good of the Empire and to the defence of the Empire. (Applause). I think that nobody would venture to suggest after the contributions which the Colony has made in this war in men, money and materials, that the men of this Colony are deficient in patriotism or in their devotion to the Empire. (Applause). In asking for an unofficial majority in this Colony, we are not asking for anything without precedent. In the Colonies of British Guiana, Cyprus, and British Honduras—which last obtained an unofficial majority as late as 1913—you will find the precedent, for they have all been granted unofficial majorities. If those Colonies have an unofficial majority, I do not see why Hongkong should not be provided with an unofficial majority also. Gentlemen, about a year ago, when the last meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association was held, I pledged myself to bring forward a motion for Constitutional Reform as soon as the end of the war was in sight, and I am particularly happy to come before you this evening and to redeem my pledge. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolutions which have been proposed by the Chairman. (Applause).

### AMENDMENTS TO THE RESOLUTIONS.

The CHAIRMAN having announced that the resolutions were open for discussion, Mr. J. H. McGuigan stated that he wished to move as an amendment that the third resolution should be altered to read as follows:—

That of the seven elected unofficial members (all of whom shall be British subjects) one shall be elected by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce or some other body representative of the Chinese Community, one by the British subjects of the Portuguese community, and the remaining five by British subjects of pure European descent upon a franchise similar to that now in use for elections to the British House of Commons.



Being invited to the platform Mr. Mc Guigan remarked that the speeches, both of the Chairman and of Mr. Pollock, had seemed to him to be in favour of his amendment rather than of the resolution itself. In that the speakers had said that the resolution was aimed at obtaining representatives of the public on the Council. He was quite in agreement with that portion of the resolution which asked for additional representation of the Chinese and the Portuguese. Owing to the peculiar circumstances, of race and language, perhaps it was necessary that these two communities should have separate and distinct representation, but he thought there had been no case made out for the separate representation of various sections of the British community. It had been a long and bitter struggle to get rid of class representation in Great Britain, but they had succeeded at last, and there was no reason why there should be class representation here. The proposed classes had not materially improved the condition of the masses at home, and at last the people had their chance. It remained to be seen what they would do. He did not think that any case had been made out for the special representation of the Chamber of Commerce or of the Justices of the Peace. He emphasized this because, if the representatives were elected by the Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace, he did not think they would do any better than men of a similar class had done at home. He thought that, in view of the sanitary, or rather, lack of sanitary arrangements (laughter) of the City, the educational problem and many other questions, there was an evident need for such change in the personnel of the Legislative Council as would reflect itself in the conditions of the people. It was no good making changes unless the conditions were going to be changed. What did the public want? A vastly increased supply of better houses at lower rents, household commodities at the cheapest possible price. "Do your interests in this respect harmonise particularly well with the interests of the members of the Chamber of Commerce or with the Justices of the Peace?" (loud laughter) Are you in favour of such a change? We have been fighting these four years to make the world safe for democracy. Let us see to it that we make Hongkong safe for democracy. Continuing, the speaker exhorted the audience to press for the sweeping away of the separate representation of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Justices of the Peace. It was a question whether the people were to elect their own representatives or to leave the Chamber to do the electing. The Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain were not particularly represented in Parliament, and he did not think that any man would dare face a British audience in the United Kingdom with a proposition such as had been put before them that evening. The fate of the people of Britain, and of the British Empire, was to day in the hands of the British masses, and he did not think that the British people of Hongkong were in any way inferior to their kith and kin at home. He quite agreed with the previous speakers who had said that they did not propose to interfere with matters relating to Imperial policy or with military and naval affairs, for which the full responsibility should rest on the authorities at home. But on questions affecting municipal administration the people should have their say.

Mr. J. Frost seconded the amendment.

Mr. H. A. CARTWRIGHT, who announced he had another amendment to propose, was then invited on to the platform. He said he had not come there with the intention of making a speech, because he had other opportunities of expounding his views. (Laughter). He was constrained, however, to move another amendment, because of the amendment which had just been submitted. He proposed that clause 3 of the resolutions should read:—

"That of the seven elected unofficial members (all of whom shall be British subjects) one shall be elected by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce; one by the Justices of the Peace; four (three of whom shall be of British race and one of Portuguese race) by British subjects who are jurymen, or are qualified for, but exempt from jury service; and one by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, or some other body representative of the Chinese community."

The last speaker (Mr. McGuigan) had said that no politician in England would dare to go before a British audience and move that any Chamber of Commerce should return a member to the House of Commons. That was perfectly true, but, at the same time, there was a University vote which had not been withdrawn, even under the wide scheme of electoral reform which had just been carried in Great Britain. The Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace were composed of a substantial and enlightened section of the community, and their representation might, therefore, be regarded as analogous to the University vote in Great Britain. Their representation had been granted a long time ago, and it was not the custom of the British people to do away with institutions of long standing unless they were found to be mischievous. It must be admitted that the commerce of this Colony was so important that it was entitled to direct representation in the Legislative Council. (Applause).

Mr. J. M. ALVARES, in seconding the amendment, said he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, which contained less than 200 members, and he had thought it funny, on reading the resolution in the papers, that such a small body should wish to provide itself with two heads. (Laughter). That was not natural but phenomenal. There was another reason why one member for the Chamber of Commerce was more than enough. (Laughter). The members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace were all eligible for election, but the chances were invariably with the Peasants. He thought that the Peasants should be satisfied with two seats on the Legislative Council, and allow the transference of the remaining member to Kowloon. Mr. Leo d'Almeida said he wished, in the first place, to extend to the Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association the thanks of his community for their suggestion that the proposal for the election of a member of the Portuguese community. Continuing, Mr. d'Almeida said that as this was a public meeting to which aliens were admitted, and in view of the fact that the members of the Chamber of Commerce, among others, were given the right to elect a representative, and inasmuch as the Chinese community would have the right to vote for their own member, he failed to see why the Portuguese member should not be elected by the Portuguese community. The Portuguese were the first foreigners to settle on this island, and although some of them were not technically British subjects, they were entitled, nevertheless, to see that their interests were properly safeguarded. By this he did not suggest that their interests had not been safeguarded in the past, because the British Government always looked to the interests of all under their control without fear, favour or affection. "If we are going to have a franchise at all," he concluded, "let us have, by all means, government of the people, for the people, and by the people." (Applause).

This amendment was seconded by Mr. C. A. da Rosa.

MR. ALABASTER'S REPLY.

Mr. ALABASTER said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the tumultuous applause which has greeted Mr. McGuigan's amendment shows that we all sympathise with the ideals at which he aims, but some of us also realise that ideals are not always obtainable at one jump. On behalf of the Committee of this Association, I am authorised to say that we accept and endorse the amendment proposed by Mr. Cartwright. I propose to give some reasons for supporting that amendment. This meeting, as Mr. d'Almeida stated, is a public meeting, but it is a meeting held under the auspices of the Constitutional Reform Association. No member of this Association, and, above all, no member of the Committee, can therefore be expected to be able to support or to countenance any resolution which will have the slightest tendency to subvert the peace and good order of society, or to cause the slightest tremor in or defection of the unwavering and unyielding loyalty, which we as British subjects owe to, and feel towards, the Empire and the Crown. (Applause). For that reason we are unable, as the Constitutional Reform Association, to support any resolution which has a tendency to place the governing power of this Colony in the hands of a people, whatever their race may be, but who owe allegiance to another flag. (Applause). We come here, however, for some reform. The great characteristic of all British constitutions is that they are not immutable. Throughout the Empire those constitutions are ever changing for the better, but they are changing gradually, and for that reason we are unable to support Mr. McGuigan's ideals at the present moment. The Mother Country herself has not waited for the conclusion of the world's most devastating war to overhaul and revise her own electoral system, and to give the vote to millions of men and women who never had it before. There is, therefore, no valid reason why we in this distant but important outpost of Empire should not ask in the light of all that lessons the war has taught us to have our constitution overhauled and revised. (Applause). Seventy-eight years ago Hongkong was a treeless, trackless, treeless, uninhabited, disintegrating granite rock. To-day, with her railways, motor-ways, train-ways, factories, works, wharves, and docks, she is one of the world's great ports, and one of the great distributing centres of the world's trade. (Applause). She has a population of about a million, and I believe that she has a great future before her of commercial and political development under the British flag. (Applause). But I am sure, from the applause heard to-night on all the amendments and resolutions, that we all feel the constitution of our Legislative Council, by which I mean the system which governs the selection of its members, has not kept pace with that great commercial and popular progress. (Applause). It is a rusty system and has survived this era of its usefulness. Rusty and worn-out,

it requires to be thoroughly over-hauled, and parts of it are fit only for the scrap-heap. (Applause). That part of the system mostly in need of the scrap-heap is that which is based on the outrageous fallacy that a section of the Empire with a predominantly alien population cannot be fairly governed according to the traditional principles of British justice without first disfranchising the English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish, who have made and are making the Colony what it is, and who in times of war and other dangers are expected to shoulder the main burden of defence. (Hear, hear). Gentlemen, do not even ask that the Colony's Charter should be revised. That Charter provides that there shall be a Legislative Council and that it shall consist of such persons as may be indicated in instructions issued from time to time under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet. During the course of the Colony's growth these instructions have been amended many times. The last time they were amended, they were amended to give an opportunity for Chinese representation on the Council, so it is in time for every section of the community to claim consideration in their turn. We now ask that the elective principle already recognised for the last 25 years in the case of two members should be extended to cover the selection of at least seven members. Of this we are sure, that the Chamber of Commerce has done nothing in the past to forfeit its right to continue to elect a commercial representative. (Applause). This is a part of the world which is primarily dependent on commerce, and as long as the Chamber of Commerce continues to elect members of the calibre of the late Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoake we have no reason to ask for a change. (Applause). Again, the Justices of the Peace, the past selection of worthy representatives. I need only mention the names of the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock to show you that we ought to be satisfied with the intelligence and judgment of the Justices of the Peace. (Applause). But the body which the greatest claim to recognition, and which has already been spoken of in the amendment which we all support, is that of the Jurors of Hongkong and those who are exempt from jury service by reason of their professions, trades or occupations. (Applause). Especially is this so in the case of those who are on the jury list. As representatives of law and order they perform cheerfully and conscientiously, without remuneration, an arduous duty in the Administration of British Justice, which is the basis of the whole fabric of the British Empire. (Applause). In fact, the well qualified are the jurors of Hongkong for the performance of their important duties that, under the laws of the Colony, even in a case of life and death, we do not require more than seven men to do the work which in the Mother Country cannot be entrusted to less than twelve. (Applause). I have given you some reasons why we should insist that the bulk of the members should be of British race. A considerable section of the jurors traces their ancestry to those of Portuguese race, the Portuguese. (Applause). They also have big interests and points of view of their own which cannot fairly be ignored, and they form an essential part of the Commercial Community. We are therefore, in a sense, to reserve one seat for a British subject, one for a Portuguese, and I think that though he is elected by the whole of the British Community he could nevertheless place the point of view of his compatriots before the Legislative Council as well as two Chinese members who are nominated by a single Irishman. (Laughter and applause). Nobody had yet said that the two Chinese members nominated by a single Irishman did not represent the Chinese community. Until the other day, it was not noticed that we had left out of our resolutions the Chinese. We did so because in the clearest possible manner they indicated to us that they did not wish to be associated with electoral reform. But within the last week, stirred doubtless by our example, they have passed resolutions to the effect that they wish to be associated with electoral reform, and that they should be elected by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Well, we are broad-minded enough to say that we will support them if that is their view. The view has been so recently put forward that we do not know yet whether the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Tung Wah Hospital, or some other such body should choose the representatives. Mr. d'Almeida thinks that we are endangering the Empire by giving the vote to certain Chinese who are not British subjects. (Mr. d'Almeida: I did not say anything of the sort). I can assure Mr. d'Almeida that the Government at home will be informed by the Government of the Colony if the peace and order of the Colony will be endangered, and if necessary, safeguards will be introduced to limit the right of voting to British subjects only. We are here not speaking on behalf of the Chinese, and, therefore, we have no right to curtail their demands. I have great pleasure in supporting Mr. Cartwright's amendment. (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Alabaster has very ably replied in support of the resolutions, but he has failed to point out to you that the British Government at home is not likely to support a resolution which gives a vote to a non-British subject in the Colony. I am somewhat surprised at the audacity of the request made by Mr. d'Almeida, simply and solely because this is a British Colony. (Applause). I do not think that if we were to go and attempt such a thing in the neighbouring Colony of Malacca, it would be considered for one moment. We are only prepared to support a British-Portuguese electorate. The CHAIRMAN then put Mr. d'Almeida's motion to the meeting and it was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT's amendment was then carried by a substantial majority. On being put as a substantive motion with the remainder of the resolutions it was agreed to unanimously. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by Mr. Ormiston and seconded by Mr. Dowbiggin, the National Anthem was sung and the proceedings closed.

## HONGKONG CORPS RIFLE MEETING.

### THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

The following prizes will be presented by H.E. Officer Administering the Government at the smoking concert to be held at the Theatre Royal this evening and successful competitors are requested to attend.

### COMMANDANT'S COMPETITION.

Prizes presented by Major H. A. Morgan, Major D. Macdonald, and Capt. G. E. Stewart.

1st prize for highest individual aggregate presented by H.E. Major-General F. Ventris.

Highest Possible Score ..... 450  
1st prize won by No. 8 Platoon:  
1st Lt. F. C. Goodman ..... 116  
2nd Lt. D. Keith ..... 101  
3rd Lt. A. W. Bliss ..... 97  
4th Lt. W. A. Morgan ..... 94

2nd prize won by No. 5 Platoon:  
1st Lt. S. E. Green ..... 88  
2nd Lt. W. L. Leask ..... 85  
3rd Lt. D. Harvey ..... 81  
4th Lt. A. Lyon ..... 87

3rd prize won by No. 4 Platoon:  
1st Lt. E. R. Dovey ..... 102  
2nd Lt. C. A. Grimes ..... 100  
3rd Lt. W. H. Edmonds ..... 90  
4th Lt. A. Taylor ..... 79

There is for the highest individual aggregate was won by L/Cpl. F. C. Good, who made 116 out of a possible 120.

### BLAKE SHIELD.

Anter-Company competition for a Blake Shield presented by the late Sir Ray Blake, K.C.M.G., the Shield to be won by O/C. winning Company for one year. A moment to be given each morning winning team. A special prize presented by Sergt. Manuk for the highest Company won by "B" Co.

Highest possible score ..... 850  
1st Lt. W. L. Leask ..... 79  
2nd Lt. J. A. Lyon ..... 72  
3rd Lt. W. A. Morgan ..... 71  
4th Lt. F. C. Goodman ..... 69  
5th Lt. S. E. Green ..... 66  
6th Lt. W. J. Rastley ..... 60  
7th Lt. A. W. Bliss ..... 58  
8th Lt. J. A. Plummer ..... 58

There is for the highest individual aggregate was won by Pte. W. L. Leask with score of 79 out of a possible 85.

### FINANCIAL CUP.

Anter-Platoon Competition for a Financial Cup presented by the late Mr. J. J. Jones, O.C. the cup to be held for one year by O/C. winning Platoon. Special prizes have been presented by Capt. Russell, Mr. E. Ormiston, Lieut. R. Spurland and Messrs. Donnelly & Whyte, members of the winning Platoon.

Highest possible score ..... 240  
1st Lt. No. 4 Platoon:  
1st Lt. C. A. Grimes ..... 53  
2nd Lt. E. R. Dovey ..... 49  
3rd Lt. A. Taylor ..... 49  
4th Lt. W. H. Edmonds ..... 45

A special prize for the highest individual aggregate has been presented by Sergt. E. Green, and this was won by Corp. A. Lyon with a score of 54 out of a possible 60.

### OPEN SHOT EVENT.

Open to all comers—200, 500, and 600 yards.

Aggregate prizes presented by Pte. N. J. S. Pte. Geo. Hastings, and Capt. G. E. Stewart.

Prizes of Aggregate Prizes:  
1st, Corp. F. C. Goodman, 200 yds., 92, plus 4% for open sights ..... 95.68  
2nd, Lt. Dalip Singh, 200 yds., 91, plus 4% for open sights ..... 94.64  
3rd, Lt. G. Marshall, 1st G. B. 200 yds., 80, plus 4% for open sights ..... 83.60

Range Prizes:  
Printed by Captain Murray Scott, Maj. D. R. Black, Pte. A. S. Coppin, Pte. M. Dyer, 2nd-Lieut. W. J. Hill, Capt. F. W. James, Capt. Harston, Sergt. Mess H.K.D.C. Pte. H. W. Look and Pte. D. W. Watman.

200 yards.  
1st, Lt. F. C. Goodman, 22 plus 4% for open sights ..... 33.28  
2nd, Lt. G. G. Wood, 31 plus 4% for open sights ..... 32.24  
3rd, Lt. Akbar Hussain, 31 plus 4% for open sights ..... 32.24

600 yards.  
1st, Lt. Khan, 33 plus 4% for open sights ..... 34.32  
2nd, Lt. Dalip Singh, 32 plus 4% for open sights ..... 33.28  
3rd, Lt. E. R. Dovey, 33 Aperture ..... 33.00

600 yards.  
1st, Lt. F. C. Goodman, 32 plus 4% for open sights ..... 33.28  
2nd, Lt. F. Marshall, 32 plus 4% for open sights ..... 33.28  
3rd, Lt. C. A. Grimes, 33 Aperture ..... 33.00

700 yards.  
1st, Lt. F. C. Goodman, 32 plus 4% for open sights ..... 33.28  
2nd, Lt. D. C. Wolfe, 32 plus 4% for open sights ..... 33.28  
3rd, Lt. Templeton, 32 plus 4% for open sights ..... 33.00

By "A" Co. in 1.08.4.5 minutes.  
1st, Lt. W. H. Edmonds, Corp. C. E. Grimes, Corp. G. S. Archibald, Corp. H. C. Lewis, L/Cpl. F. A. W. Pte. E. R. Dovey and Pte. E. Newman.

"C" Co. were second in 1.18.2.5 minutes, and Engineer Co. third in 1.22.3.5 minutes.

CLASSIFICATION COMPETITION.  
Open to First-Class Shots.  
Presented by Major H. A. Morgan.

1st prize won by Major G. H. Wakeman and 2nd prize won by Sergt. J. M. McFutcheon, who each scored 56. Major Wakeman made the larger score at 4 longest range.

## LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

### SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED LINCOLN & BENNETT

### FELT HATS

STOCKED IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND COLOURS

\$7.50 and \$8.50 each

VELOUR AND THE NEW VICTORY PILE HATS \$8.50 to \$15.00 each.

## OAKMORE BOOTS

FOR MEN

The "OAKMORE" Brand stands in the Front Rank of Northampton Productions and Amply Outbears the Fame of the World's Best Boot Centres. Made on such common-sense lines they fit your feet perfectly at every point. They do not draw the feet and make with continuous walking.

We Stock them in Black and Brown in all sizes. \$13.50 to \$18.00 per pair.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT  
January 10th, 11th and 12th,  
AMERICAN GAZETTE NO. 19.

### THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

The one Film all are going to see.

### THE HOUSE OF TERRIBLE SCANDAL.

Sunday, Matinee, 12th January.  
SONS OF SATAN.

### BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

## Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346.

### NOW SHOWING "THETA" PURE WOOL UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR

IN ALL WEIGHTS.  
DRESSING AND BATH GOWNS.

also  
SWEATERS, GOLF-HOSE, SOCKS, SHIRTS, GLOVES, SEATS, ETC.

### INSPECTION INVITED.

### CHAMPIONSHIP BOWL.

Championship of H.K.D.C. Bowl, presented by the late Mr. J. J. Kewick, to be held by winner for one year or until the next competition therefor. Second and third prizes presented by Pte. N. J. Stubb and Sapper B. T. Williamson, respectively.

Winner, L/Cpl. F. C. Goodman ..... 95  
2nd prize, Corp. J. A. Lyon ..... 88  
3rd prize, Sergt. S. E. Green ..... 87  
Capt. W. Murray Scott, previous holder of the Championship Bowl, receives a replica on relinquishing the bowl. This has been presented by Capt. G. G. Wood.

### REVOLVER COMPETITION.

Open to all comers.  
Prizes presented by Major Macdonald, Pte. E. Ormiston, and Capt. M. S. Northcote.  
Highest possible score ..... 40  
1st prize won by Capt. W. Armstrong ..... 35  
2nd prize won by Corp. C. A. Grimes ..... 34  
3rd prize won by Sergt. A. Leach ..... 33



## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

MAJOR H. A. MORGAN and Officers invite all Members of the Hongkong Defence Corps to a SMOKING CONCERT at the Theatre Royal TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), JAN. 10TH, 1919, at 8 P.M., when the Prize won at the recent Corps Meeting will be presented by H.E. The Officer Administering the Government (The Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN C.M.G.)—Undress uniform.

## HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27th to FEBRUARY 11TH, 1919, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. CLARKE  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [173]

## WANTED.

QUALIFIED STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, male preferred. Apply by letter only stating salary required to—

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd. [178]

## WANTED.

WANTED by an old-established British Firm in Shanghai, a PRODUCE EXPORT, thoroughly conversant with the Canton trade. Good salary to an efficient man. No others need apply. First-class references essential.

Box 177, Office. [177]

## WANTED.

SOMEONE to assist in taking care of two children on voyage to England (in March) in return for travelling expenses. Write—

Box 86, c/o "Daily Press." [169]

## WISEMAN, LTD.

## DINNER AND DANCE

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), January 11th, 1919.

DINNER... \$1.00  
DANCE... \$1.00

## FULL STRING ORCHESTRA (SEVEN PERFORMERS).

D. M. GOODALL,  
MANAGER. [108]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MRS. MACDONALD & Co. to sell by Public Auction, at their premises Hung-hon, commencing TO-DAY (FRIDAY), January 10th, 1919, at 10 a.m., and continuing on MONDAY, January 13th, at 10 a.m.

## THE WHOLE OF VALUABLE PLANT, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

contained thereon,  
LARGE GALVANIZED IRON BUILDINGS, STOCK AND MACHINE TOOLS.

Comprising:—  
Lathes, Planing Machine, Screwing Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine, Slotting Machine, Drilling Machine, Cold Chisel Machine, Grinding Machine, Blower, Pump, Engine and Shafting Sundry Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipe Bending Blocks, Pipe Vices, Copper Smith's Tools, Emergency Cupola, Water tanks and fittings, Winches, Boilers, Diving Pumps, Helmets and dresses (New and second hand), a quantity of Steel Products including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel Joists, galvanized Steel Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron Piping and fittings, Brass and Copper Tubes, Muntz and Yellow Metal Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tanks, etc.

Also  
One large galvanized Iron Building (wood framing).  
One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel framing).  
One Motor Boat 23 by 5' 6" by 3 feet fitted with 15 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor.

AND  
One S.H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on page 25 of Bolinders catalogue.

The machinery will be put up for Auction on Friday, January 10th, at 10 a.m. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, December 23rd, 1918. [110]

## INTIMATIONS

## HEADQUARTERS OF THE COLONY OF MACAO.

## COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on January 21st, 1919, at 10 a.m., in the Headquarters of the Colony, a Delegate of the Administrative Committee of the Military Hospital being present, Tenders will be received by the Committee referred to in Article 40 of the "Regulamento de Fazenda" dated October 3rd, 1901, for the supply of the articles mentioned in the list below, for the use of the Military Hospital of the Colony.

## RULES TO BE OBSERVED.

The Tenders, or their legally authorized attorneys, must hand to the President of the Committee, not later than the day and hour above fixed, their Tenders, enclosed in sealed envelopes, written in Portuguese and according to the following form:—  
"I, \_\_\_\_\_, or the firm \_\_\_\_\_, established in this Colony, at \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby offer to supply the following articles, at the prices herein mentioned, and binds himself to follow any instruction given to him by the Administrative Committee of the Hospital."

The Tenders shall not contain any correction or erasure not duly ratified.

Each Tender must be accompanied by 20 per cent. of the total price of the articles the tenderer proposes to supply, which 20 per cent. will be returned as soon as the supply is made.

Plain furniture, without ornaments, will be preferred. Iron articles may be of white colour, enameled or painted with "Repolin". Persons not offering guarantee of honesty and competency may not be admitted to tender.

The Committee may not contract the supply of the articles, when the price asked is much higher than the market price.

## LIST OF THE ARTICLES.

Iron Beds for 1st class	7
Iron Beds for 2nd class	33
Iron Beds for 3rd class	33
Iron Crib	12
Bed side Tables for 1st class	7
Bed side Tables for 2nd class	33
Bed side Tables for 3rd class	33
Washstands with Marble Top and Looking Glass, 1st class	7
Washstands for 2nd class	33
Towel Racks with 4 Hooks, for Wall	4
1 Hook rack for Wall	44
Dresser and Chest of Drawers Combined, for 1st class	7
Dresser and Chest of Drawers Combined, for 2nd class	8
Round Tables, Marble Top, for 1st class	7
Round Tables, for 2nd class	8
Rectangular Iron Tables, Marble Top, 1m. x 0m. 80, for general infirmary	8
Long Chairs, Upholstered in Disinfectable Oil Cloth, for 1st class	7
Rattan Loungers, for 2nd class	8
Transparent Cabinets, with Glass in all faces, for general infirmary, 1m. x 0m. 80 x 0m. 50	6
Room Chairs	48
Bench for Corridor	10
Wooden Screens	8
Plain Desks	9
Iron Tables for serving meals, American system, Adaptable to Beds, for sick persons	8
Odorless Commodes, for sick persons	8
Stools, with Rattan Seats, for infirmary	30
Wooden Tray, Zinc Lined, for carrying meals	6
Bed Covers for 1st class	42
Turkish Towels	50
Bath Towels	50
Straw Mattresses for cribs	50
Shoos for cribs	20
Pillows for cribs	12
Flannel Trousers for 1st class sick persons	12
Cotton Trousers for 1st class sick persons	12
Flannel Trousers for 2nd class sick persons	12
Flannel Trousers for 3rd class sick persons	12
Cotton Shirts for 1st class sick persons	12
Flannel Shirts for 1st class sick persons	12
Cotton Shirts for 2nd class sick persons	12
Flannel Shirts for 2nd class sick persons	12
Cotton Shirts for 3rd class sick persons	12
Cotton Trousers for 3rd class sick persons	12
Women's Cotton Gowns	24
Pillow cases (1st class)	12
Boiler cases (1st class)	12
Pillow cases (2nd class)	20
Boiler cases (2nd class)	20
Cotton Pillow cases for 3rd class	20
Children's shirts	60
Pillow cases for cribs	30
Blouses for nurses	12
Caps for nurses	12

Wooden platform, zinc lined, iron foot, painted with Repolin, width 1m. 90, high at top 1m., 50, high at foot 0m. 38	1
Iron round table, 0m. 60 diameter	1
Iron chairs	6
Electric Heaters, small size	2
Wall Clocks, good quality	2
Tables for dressing of wounds	4
Iron Steps	4
Filters	4
Toilet Sets, porcelain	25
Water Bottle and Tumbler for bed side table	15
Enameled Spitoons for bed side table	15
Enameled Spitoons	30
Covered Chambers, enameled	30
Enameled Soup Dishes	34
Enameled Plates	34
Soup Plates, porcelain	100
Small Plates for Napkins, porcelain	100
Dessert Plates	34
Enameled Ewers	24
Table Pitchers, enameled	12
Table Knives	60
Table Forks	60
Soup Spoons	60
Glass Tumblers	24
Wine Glasses	30
Enameled Mugs	30
Porcelain Mugs	30
Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon, for desert	10
Ten Spoons	30

Vegetable Wool Mattresses, for 1st and 2nd classes	20
Vegetable Wool Pillows, for 1st and 2nd classes	20
Vegetable Wool Bolsters, for 1st and 2nd classes	20

Linea Sheets for 1st class ..... 34  
Sheets for 2nd class ..... 48  
Sheets for 3rd class ..... 80  
White Bed Covers, big size, 2nd class ..... 14  
Hooks Wall Racks ..... 2  
Rectangular Tables with feet, length 0m. 75, width 0m. 45, high 0m. 75 ..... 2  
Commissariat Dept., Nov. 8 1918.  
The Chief of the Department,  
(Sgd.) MANUEL ALVES BRAGADO, [184]

## COMPLETE AERATE WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made Messrs. Bruc & Hinchell, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will treat 2,400 litres aerated water per day, and is to be sold for about 1,400 dollars less at cost price.

Apply by letter to—  
"AERATED WATERPLANT,"  
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,  
or  
Care of General Police,  
Box No. 1 [139]

## PUBLIC AUCTION AT MACAO.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. DANIEL FERREIRA JUNIOR to sell by Public Auction at residence "Victoria," near Avenida da Gama at Macao.

On SATURDAY and SUNDAY, January 11th and 12th, 1919, instead of January 11th and 12th, as formerly announced, commencing at 1 P.M.

## WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Complete Drawing Room Suite, Canton Blackwood Furniture, Bed Room with Brass Bedstead, complete Linen and Waiting Room (Office, Kitchen, Electric Lights and Chandeliers). Also one Grand New Piano, American Nets and Poles.

On view from FRIDAY, January 10th, 1919, at 1 P.M. O. C. MGA, Auctioneer, Macao. [178]

## A. G. DA ROCA AUCTIONEER, SURVEY AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, (FRIDAY), JANUARY 10th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (old Post Office Building) SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MISCELLANEOUS ODDS, 25 Pairs New White Blankets (8 per pair). Also 1 Piano by John Broadwood & Sons. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, January 7th, 1919.

## A. G. DA ROCA AUCTIONEER, SURVEY AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MISCELLANEOUS ODDS, Comprising:—  
Blackwood Furniture, Teak Mirror, Door Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Clocks, Revolving Edge Mirror, Umbrella Stand, Ruffled Carpets, Chesterfield and Arm Chairs, Drawing Room, Easy Chairs, Overmantels, Dining Table, Single and Double Brass Mounted Iron Stands, Curtains, Bronze Figures, Desks and Crochery Ware, and a long line of sundries.

Also  
1-12 bare Hammer Guns by Wilkinson's London in good condition.  
One Prismoid Binoocular (10 lens).  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919.

## A. G. DA ROCA AUCTIONEER, SURVEY AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at the Garage, AUSTIN AVENUE, KOWLOON, One Studebaker 1917, Motor Car, 7 cylinder.  
One Maxwell 1916, Motor Car, 4 cylinder.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919.

## A. G. DA ROCA AUCTIONEER, SURVEY AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at the Garage, AUSTIN AVENUE, KOWLOON, One Studebaker 1917, Motor Car, 7 cylinder.  
One Maxwell 1916, Motor Car, 4 cylinder.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919.

## A. G. DA ROCA AUCTIONEER, SURVEY AND GENERAL BROKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WINES, SPIRITS, ALE AND STOUT, 40 cases Kirin Beer, pte. 60 cases Guinness Stout, Burke's qts. 55 Barrel California Charot. 10 cases Mead and Chard. Champagne, 7 cases Vichy water, pte. 5 cases Nansen Beer, qts. 4 cases Lotion wines, 3 cases Japanese Sake, 8 cases Cawarra Beer.  
Also Ale, French Vermouth, Ale Beer, Whiskies, Brandy, etc. etc.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [140]

## INTIMATION



## DEWAR'S

## "IMPERIAL"

## AND

## "EXTRA"

## SPECIAL"

## SCOTCH

## WHISKY.

## AGENTS:

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 616.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 10TH, 1919.

## THE DEMAND FOR POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

The large and representative attendance at the Theatre Royal, last evening, and the unanimity with which the demand for Constitutional reform was endorsed by all sections of the community should serve to convince the Government of Hongkong and the Secretary of State that the desire of the inhabitants of this Colony for an effective voice in the management of local affairs, is general and sincere. It was only to be expected, of course, that there would be some difference of opinion with regard to detail, but not a single voice was raised, or a single vote cast, in opposition to the principle that there should be an official majority on the Legislative Council and that election should be substituted for nomination in every case except that of the two existing Chinese members. Mr. McGuigan undoubtedly met with widespread sympathy when he moved, as an amendment to the Committee's proposals, that all the six European unofficial members should be popularly elected instead of two being chosen by the Chamber of Commerce and one by the Justices of the Peace. Admittedly, he made out a very strong case, but it is a characteristic of the British race that they do not take kindly to violent changes. Our whole history shows, in the words of Tennyson, that "freedom slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent." As practical politicians we have to be content with something less than the ideal. We cannot ignore the fact that many influential members of the community who are opposed to the present system of "benevolent autocracy" would shrink from what they regarded

as revolutionary reform, and it is necessary, therefore, that there should be given and taken in order that the greatest possible measure of common consent should be assured. Some must concede more than they desire, while others must be content to receive less than they would like. It must be remembered that the resolutions are to be submitted to the Colonial Office and will be accompanied by a covering dispatch from the local Government that is not likely to omit to point out any weaknesses either in the resolutions themselves or in the way in which they were carried. A compromise was accordingly suggested under which the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce would retain the one member which it was granted in 1883, while the proposed additional representative would be transferred to the popular electorate, thereby increasing its purely British representation from two to three, the Justices of the Peace being left with the seat accorded them as far back as 1849. It was pointed out that, while objection might reasonably be taken in these democratic days to any extension of "class" representation, it was not usual to abolish old institutions unless they were mischievous. Thus, notwithstanding the sweeping measure of Electoral reform carried recently in Great Britain, the Universities had retained their special representation. In this Colony the Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace—embracing, as they did, many of the most substantial and enlightened members of the community—might be regarded as analogous to the centres of learning at Home. It was obviously right that commerce should be in a position to present its views direct to the governing body, and so long as both the Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace continued to send to the Council the class of men whom they had returned for many years past, there was no justification for depriving them of their privileges. These views commended themselves to the meeting, and the resolutions, with the slight modification referred to, were carried with absolute unanimity. After all, it must be realized that the effect of the change may be very considerable, for, in addition to the elected member of the Chamber of Commerce, it has been customary for H.E. the Governor to nominate two other members of that body, who, if the present scheme is approved, will in future have to go to the general public for their mandate. The only other amendment was that moved by Mr. Leo d'Almada in favour of allowing the whole of the Portuguese community, irrespective of nationality, to vote for the Portuguese representative. In support of this claim he cited the precedent of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, membership of which is not confined to British subjects, and of the Chinese community, whom it is proposed to allow to select one of their three representatives. There was a general consensus of opinion, however, that alien representation had gone far enough without any further extension.

Not a single case of communicable disease was reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has consented to distribute the prizes at Queen's College on January 25th at 11 a.m.

The South China Athletic Club League team will, it is stated, represent South China at the Sporting Carnival to be held at Manila about the middle of this year.

Instead of the annual Battle of Flowers at Macao, arrangements are being made for a monster bazaar, which will take place from Saturday, January 18th, to Monday, January 20th, on behalf of the Portuguese Red Cross.

There will be a general meeting of the City Hall Work Party in the City Hall on Saturday next, at 10 a.m. Mrs. Stabb will be glad if all the workers and those who are interested in the work will be present. The work to be done during the next month or two will be discussed, and light refreshments will be served.

A draft for £270 10s. 2d. has been handed to the Naval Authorities by the Police Reserve Accountant for transmission to the mother of the late Sergeant Harry Linfield, Naval Yard Police. This amount represents the profits from the boxing, organised by Staff Inspector Wildin, on December 14th, and includes donations by Sir William Rees Davies, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Hon. Mr. P. H. Hickey, Mr. N. J. Stabb, and Mr. H. P. White.

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

## LIST OF GRADUATES, 1919.

The following is the list of the candidates for graduation to be presented at the Third Congregation of the University of Hongkong, next Wednesday, January 15th:—

DOCTOR OF LAWS (*honoris causa*).  
Sir Patrick Manson, C.M.G., etc.,  
Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Keng.  
BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

Ma Chiu Ki.  
Ong Huck Chya.  
Woo Loy Kung.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (ENGINEERING).  
Un Po.  
Lim Bang Inn.

Wang Zung Yu.  
Siu Ho Ming.  
Li Chi Chiang.

Chao Ming Han.  
You Shiu Tang.  
Shik Yung Cheong.

Tay Gan Tin.  
Lee Boon Hock.  
Cheuk Tiang Im.

Chui Siu Bee.  
Yao Kwong Yu.  
Liu Chin Hua.

Wang Zung Kwei.  
BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Cheung Sun Wing.  
Chi Chiek Hawk.  
Lo Hin Shing.

Ma Tsung Cheong.  
Tee Gee Chun.

## THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR A. H. MARKHAM.

## HIS SERVICE ON THE CHINA STATION.

Admiral Sir Albert Hastings Markham, K.C.B., the explorer and author, who died at the end of October, after a short illness, aged 76 years, as a young officer on the China station, accompanied by a crew of twelve men and a fighting force of twenty, was sent in a Chinese junk to capture a piratical junk, manned by eighty desperadoes, armed with matchlocks, gingalls, and other weird and wonderful weapons. A desperate encounter ensued for four and a half hours, and Markham accomplished his mission with a loss of five men. For this he was promoted by the Admiralty, who caused a letter to be read on the quarter-deck of Markham's ship, setting forth their approval of the dashing young lieutenant's pluck and resource.

The Admiral was a man of culture and of varied interests. He had made various voyages of exploration, in addition to the Polar trip already mentioned, to Davis Straits, Lancaster Sound, Nova Zembla, and Hudson's Bay, and for the last-named undertaking received the thanks of the Canadian Government. He was a member of the Council of the British Empire League, and of the Navy Records and Admiralty Societies. Fond of all kinds of sport, he had made a large collection of specimens in natural history. Admiral Markham was Commander-in-Chief at the Nile 1901-4. He was an A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, was gazetted K.C.B. in 1903, and retired in 1906.

## QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

At the January meeting of the Committee of the above Guild it was decided to continue War Work and Refuge Work for France, Italy, and Siberia till the end of April.

A public meeting will be held on Wednesday, February 6th, at Government House, by kind permission of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, to offer assistance to the Government, and cordially invited. A report of the War Work of the women of Hongkong will be read, and proposals will be made for the establishment of a permanent branch of the Q.M.N.G. in Hongkong.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, O.R.E.

SERVICE RIFLES.  
Will be drawn from the Armoury by members of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons prior to the parades of these units, as detailed below, and between 5 and 5.35 p.m.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.  
Monday, January 13th.—No. 2 Platoon.  
Tuesday, January 14th.—No. 3 Company.  
Wednesday, January 15th.—No. 1 Platoon.  
Thursday, January 16th.—Ambulance Platoon.

Friday, January 17th.—No. 2 Company.  
Uniform, caps and covers, rifles.

STATIONERY.  
P.C. 650 Counseland, Water Police, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

January 9th, 1919.

The Hongkong Sikh community celebrated the birthday of Siri Guru Gobind Singh at the Sikh Gurdwara, at Wanchai, on Tuesday evening, with great rejoicing.



## BRITISH SOLDIERS DEMAND DEMOBILISATION.

SENSIBLE ACTION BY THE WAR OFFICE.

### FORMATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF GERMANY.

SERIOUS EVENTS IN BERLIN.

### BRITISH OFFICIALS ILL-TREATED IN RUSSIA.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH SOLDIERS DEMAND DEMOBILISATION.

IRRITATION AT DELAYS.

LONDON, January 8th.

There has been trouble among the soldiers owing to the delay of demobilisation.

Following on protests by the troops at Dover and Folkestone, 200 members of the Army Service Corps at Isworth seized motor lorries and drove to Whitehall, demanding the Premier not at home, they sent a deputation to the Ministry of Labour which promised to hear their grievances immediately, and, having investigated, said that any man who had his job awaiting him would be demobilised within ten days.

Several thousands of soldiers at Shoreham marched to Brighton to protest at the demobilisation delays. They dispersed after the Mayor had promised to communicate their grievances to the War Office.

#### DEMANDS OF SHOREHAM MEN

LONDON, January 7th.

The soldiers at Shoreham have decided to telegraph to the Premier demanding that all troops at Shoreham be sent home immediately, pending demobilisation papers being sent to them.

Officials of the Demobilisation Department have gone to France in order to deal with cases before the men are sent home on leave, largely meeting the men's objections to having to rejoin their units overseas before receiving their discharge.

#### DISQUIET IN THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The unrest among men of the Army Service Corps is largely due to the fact that the Corps contains numbers of long service infantrymen transferred into the Corps on account of wounds and health, who claim that their demobilisation is postponed by their transfer from fighting units, as the Army Service Corps will be the last to demobilise.

The Army Service Corps men wish to be placed on the same footing as the fighting units.

The unrest has spread to a number of centres including Aldershot, but does not warrant an alarmist view of the situation.

It was summed up to-day by a soldier chairman of a soldiers' meeting at Brouley, when he said "The demonstrations have been started to ginger up the Government, as at the present rate of demobilisation apparently we will be soldiering until 1926."

It is certain that the protests will have beneficial results.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion pay a tribute to the sensible manner in which the situation was handled by the authorities.

An important conference, to be attended, by leading members of the Government, is being held on January 7th, when the whole question will be reviewed.

#### AN ORDERLY DEPUTATION.

A number of soldiers, including men on leave from Salonika, marched in an orderly fashion to the War Office to-day, and sent a deputation to the authorities, to ask an assurance regarding demobilisation.

One man said that they had been in Greece for three years, and wished for an assurance that they would not be condemned to a similar period of absence from home.

#### FRACTIONAL AIR MECHANICS.

LONDON, January 7th.

Four hundred mechanics of an aerodrome at Fairlop, Essex, which is being broken up, have demanded to be sent home, as many of them had jobs awaiting them.

The Commander gave the men a day's leave to enable them to fetch their papers, showing that they had work to go to, after which they will be allowed to return home, pending demobilisation.

#### WHY GENERAL DEMOBILISATION CANNOT BE ORDERED.

LONDON, January 7th.

Reuter understands that a general demobilisation cannot be ordered until after the Peace Conference, as an efficient Army must be maintained in order to meet any contingency during the peace negotiations.

Ten thousand soldiers were discharged daily at home last week, and the number dealt with in France has increased to over 20,000, daily, including Dominion troops.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

STERN REMINDER TO BRITISH SOLDIERS.

LONDON, January 7th.

The War Office states:—

At 3.15 p.m. to-day five or six lorries filled with soldiers from Kempton Park drove past the War Office, left the lorries, assembled in the War Office quadrangle, and demanded to see a responsible official.

Major-General Fielding addressed them as Commander of the London District, and absolutely declined to consider their demands, which must be submitted to their commanding officer. He reminded them that the war was still on, and although we had won the war, we might lose peace.

He knew that this trouble had been fomented by a few agitators, and most of them would be ashamed if they knew the danger in which they were placing the country.

The men quietly dispersed.

#### GRADUAL DEMOBILISATION OF THE ARMY.

LONDON, January 7th.

The Army Council announces that no officer or soldier will be permitted to proceed to England on leave from France except on the distinct understanding that he returns to his unit on the expiration of his leave, and will not be demobilised during his period of leave.

Experience has shown the necessity for this order to ensure the maintenance of the Army of occupation. All officers and men now on leave from France will be demobilised if they are pivotal men and are assured of civil employment, and belong to industrial groups opened for demobilisation if they can be spared from the Army.

The same privilege will be accorded to all ranks on leave from other Expeditionary forces if similarly qualified.

Men serving in Home units cannot be demobilised during leave.

#### LATEST CABLES.

THE COMING PEACE CONFERENCE.

ALLIED CONVERSATIONS BEGIN NEXT MONDAY.

PARIS, January 7th.

The opening proceedings of the Peace Conference will begin on January 13th, when the heads of the Governments and the Foreign Ministers of the Associated Powers will exchange views.

As soon as an agreement has been reached regarding the organization, composition, and procedure of the Conference, the first sitting will be held, probably about January 18th.

It is believed that representatives of all States which broke off relations with the Central Empires will be present, and will settle definitely the number of delegates of each State at the Conference.

It is confidently asserted that France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy, and Japan will have five delegates each. France will be represented by M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon. The others have not yet been designated.

M. Pichon, by unanimous wish of the Allies, will be invited to express his views on the military problems.

Probably Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Rumania, and Portugal will have three delegates each, while the States which only broke off relations with the enemy will have only two.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIA MAY NOT BE REPRESENTED.

PARIS, January 7th.

A Havas message says:—

The question arises what part Russia is to take at the Peace Congress. No arrangement is possible between the Entente and the Bolsheviks.

The other sporadic Russian little Governments are not yet entitled to qualification. In all probability Russia will not participate in the Congress.

#### LATEST CABLES.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

PROFOUND SORROW THROUGHOUT AMERICA.

NEW YORK, January 7th.

Ex-President Roosevelt died from the lodgment of a clot of blood on his lung. He died when asleep, and nobody was present. He was apparently in good health and in excellent spirits 48 hours earlier.

The profound sorrow throughout the United States is expressed equally by political friends and antagonists. The suddenness of the event shocked Washington, where the Supreme Court and the Congress adjourned in his respect.

The flags over the White House and other public buildings, also on all warships and Army posts at home and abroad, were flown at half mast.

The burial will be private, at the family's request.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH TRIBUTES.

PARIS, January 7th.

A Havas message says:—

The French Press expresses its keen regret at the death of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whose unbounded popularity made him a most picturesque American figure in France.

They have not forgotten, in Paris, his address at Bourbonne years ago, when he made a noble exposition of the duties of a citizen.

M. Pichon sent a telegram to Madame Roosevelt mentioning that France was grateful for the way he had upheld the cause of the Allies during the worst crisis, in such a never-to-be-forgotten manner.

#### LATEST CABLES.

UNITED STATES OF GERMANY.

THE NEW BAVARIAN REPUBLIC.

AMSTERDAM, January 7th.

The Bavarian Government has issued a statement that Bavaria is a Republic, and a member of the United States of Germany. There will be a single Chamber and Parliament elected by equal suffrage with proportional representation. All citizens over 20 have a vote.

The Cabinet will have a systematic method of securing its decisions are effectively carried out by the Departments concerned.

As regards the employment of women in the Civil Service, the Committee report that in the absence of substantial recourse to women, the Service has hitherto deprived the public of a source of knowledge, experience and freedom, some of which would, for particular purposes, have been far more valuable than those of the most ablest men.

Other recommendations include the establishment of a Royal Ministry to undertake research, to furnish a proper basis for a system, and a definite principle of distribution of business between the various Departments.

The Committee recommends the re-division of functions of Lord Chancellor, causing a division of work between him and the Lord Secretary, thus relieving the Chancellor of the most extreme pressure of work.

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#### MENACE TO SHIPPING.

ENTIRE MINFIELD ADRIFF IN THE NORTH SEA.

STOCKHOLM, January 8th.

It is reported that an entire minfield appears to be adrift towards the South Coast of Sweden. Twenty mines exploded off the west of Denmark.

Fishermen report that the North Sea is filled with an enormous number of small mines, hitherto unknown construction, which are adrift.

The situation in Berlin on Sunday was very critical. Thousands of workers and unemployed both sexes came in from the suburbs and assembled at Tiergarten.

Strikers held placards reading "Down with Government" and held a counter-demonstration with striking placards being "down with the Spartacus Party."

Most of the shops are closed owing to great nervousness prevailing.

Later, the leaders of the Spartacus Party occupied the telegraph offices and Central Berlin.

The last telegram from Berlin, despatched on the evening of January 5th, announces that Central Berlin is occupied. Since then there has been complete silence, and it is evident that serious events are going on.

RESIGNATION OF THE TRIUMVIRATE.

AMSTERDAM, January 7th.

A telegram from Berlin states that owing to the Spartacus coup it is reported that Herr Ebert, Herr Scheidemann and Herr Lansberg, the Socialist triumvirate, have resigned.

It is stated that the causes of the outbreak were the dismissal of the Berlin Police President General von Eichhorn, who, it is alleged, had been handling Russian money for the occupying authorities, and the breaking off of relations with Russia by Herr Ebert.

General von Ebert ignores his deposition, and continues in office.

RECONSTRUCTION AT HOME.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, January 7th.

The Government Committee, under the Chairmanship of Lord Haldane, appointed in 1917, has issued a report, recommending far-reaching reforms.

As regards the structure and procedure of the Cabinet, the Committee declares that the main function of the final determination of the policy to be submitted to Parliament.

The Committee should be with the National Executive, in accordance with the policy prescribed by Parliament.

For the discharge of these functions, the Committee recommends a small Cabinet, preferably not meeting frequently, and supplied in most convenient form with all information enabling it to arrive at its decisions.

The Cabinet should have a systematic method of securing its decisions are effectively carried out by the Departments concerned.

As regards the employment of women in the Civil Service, the Committee report that in the absence of substantial recourse to women, the Service has hitherto deprived the public of a source of knowledge, experience and freedom, some of which would, for particular purposes, have been far more valuable than those of the most ablest men.

Other recommendations include the establishment of a Royal Ministry to undertake research, to furnish a proper basis for a system, and a definite principle of distribution of business between the various Departments.

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#### BRITISH TRADE.

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, January 7th.

The imports during 1918 were £1,310,338,581, compared with £1,064,164,078 in 1917. The exports were £498,473,005, as compared with £267,079,746.

SINN FEINER IMPRISONED FOR A TREASONABLE SPEECH.

LONDON, January 7th.

Mr. Sears, Sinn Fein Member of the House of Commons, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for delivering an inflammatory speech, inciting his audience to shoot the authorities when the occasion arose.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS CHARACTERISTIC RESOLUTIONS.

DELHI, January 7th.

The National Congress motion, in favour of full Provincial autonomy, and against special electorates for Europeans, was carried with acclamation.

The Congress passed formal resolutions of loyalty.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LONDON, January 7th.

Hundreds of names of men and women on whom the Order of the British Empire has been bestowed for services rendered in connection with the war, are published in a thirty-two page Gazette.

The recipients' activities show a very great variety of forms of occupation.

Only a few names well known overseas are included in the present lists. Among these is Viscountess Buxton, wife of the Governor General of South Africa, who appears in the highest class, namely, the Dame Grand Cross.

The Knight Commanderships include Mary Booth and W. J. Heines of the Salvation Army and George Holey, the well known music hall singer.

The Officers of the Order include Mr. William Hibberdine, Traffic Manager of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

RUSSIA'S FLIGHT.

PETROGRAD'S HORRIBLE STATE.

HELSINKI, Jan. 7th.

The Members of the Danish Legation, who have arrived from Petrograd, state that British civil and military officials who are kept in prison in Moscow, are being tyrannically treated.

The real Dictator of Petrograd is a woman, 22 years of age, named Jacobleva, chief of the Anti-Counter-Revolutionary Committee. Her cruelty surpasses all existing legends.

Many die of starvation in the streets daily. The population has sunk to 600,000.

Three quarters of all the shops are closed. Tramways have been suspended. There is no coal. Electric light may be used for two hours daily. The Red Guards in the Petrograd District number 50,000.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL WARSHIP BEING BUILT.

Although no official statement has yet been made, it is understood that the British warship *Hood*, now nearing completion, will be the largest fighting vessel in the world.

She will be 894 feet long, and will carry 1500 tons of guns, her hull being fitted with an outer cushion against which torpedoes and mines will explode harmlessly.

She is expected to attain a speed of at least 40 miles per hour. The *Hood* will cost £3,250,000. It is stated that three other battle cruisers of the same type are being built.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

BRITISH FORCE TO BE DECREASED.

LONDON, January 7th.

Reuter learns that the British force in Russia at present is under 20,000, and that there is not the slightest intention of increasing it.

On the contrary, it is hoped that the force will be materially decreased shortly, and those remaining will be replaced as soon as possible by men of the new Volunteer Army.

EARLIER CABLES.

A WAR EPIC.

DESPATCH COVERING THE LAST DAY OF FIGHTING.

LONDON, January 7th.

A twenty-six page Gazette has been issued, containing Sir Douglas Haig's despatch dated December 21st, covering the period since the termination of the great defensive battles on the Somme and the Ypres.

He states that last April, the German attacks, though unsuccessful, had stretched the Allies' resources to the uttermost, and the possibility of an immediate renewal of an enemy offensive was viewed with grave anxiety.

On the contrary, the enemy had undoubtedly suffered severely, but possessed sufficient superiority and force to retain the initiative, which, however, he could not afford to delay applying, owing to the increasing growth of the American Army.

The British military policy was to maintain an active defence until the equilibrium of strength was reached.

The complete success of the Allied counter-attack near Soissons on July 18th marked the turning point of the campaign, and, after that, the initiative lay with the Allies.

"At this point, and in this connection," says Sir Douglas Haig, "I should like to pay my personal tribute to the foresight and determination of the French Marshal, in whose hands the co-ordination of action of the Allied Armies was placed."

Sir Douglas Haig proceeds to describe the steps taken during the period of active defence to repair the effects of the enemy breaches in our defensive system.

He shows how, in consequence of the enemy fire commanding important railway junctions, the Allies undertook a comprehensive programme of railway construction in order to render traffic between the north and south independent of Amiens. This involved the laying of 200 miles of broad gauge track between April and July.

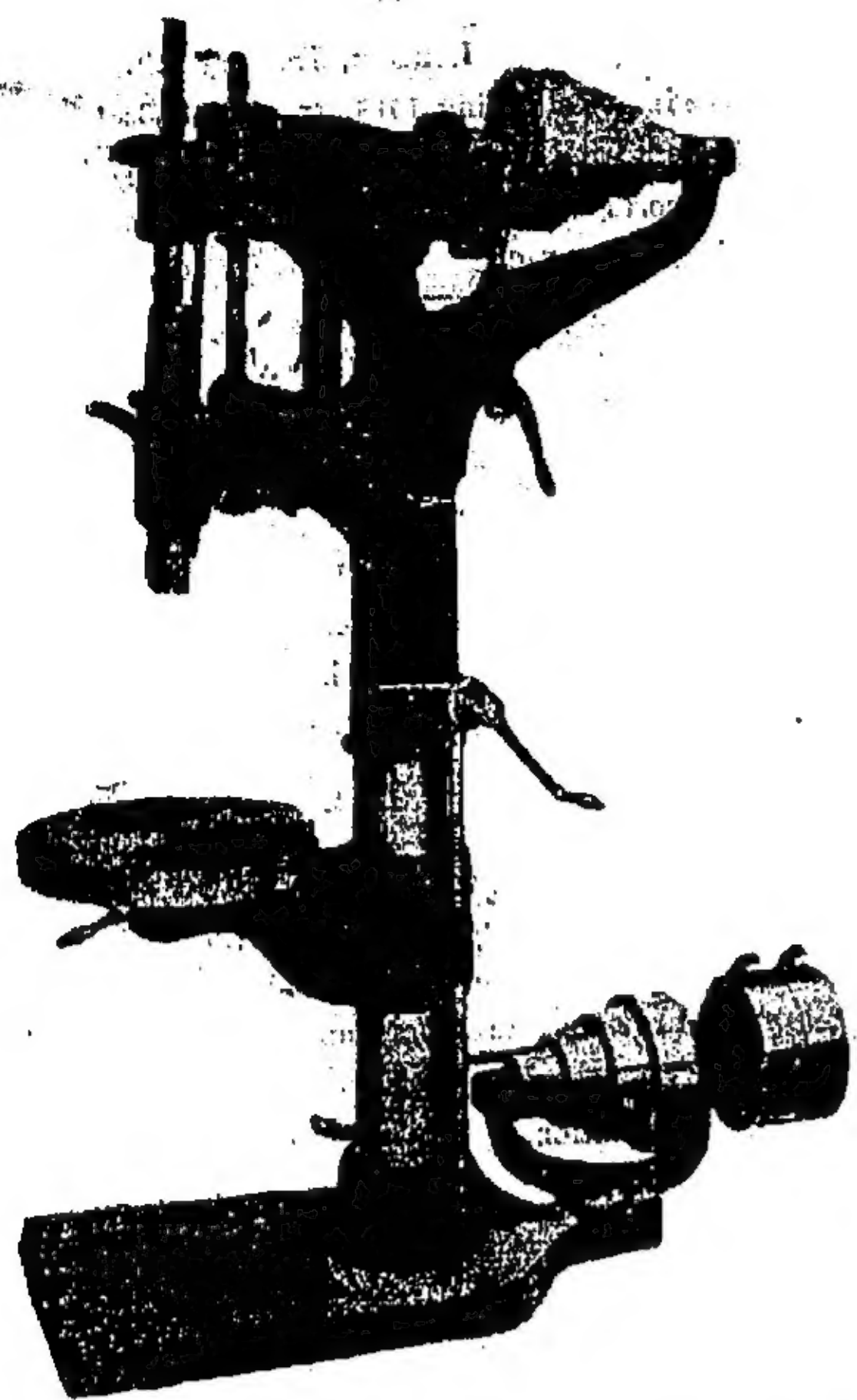
The new defensive works involved the digging of 5,000 miles of trench. Meanwhile, the fighting troops severely harassed the enemy in the Ypres sector, delaying and ultimately preventing the renewal of the German offensive there.

But the outstanding feature of the events described in the despatch is Sir Douglas Haig's own account of the great series of British victories, won between August 8th and November 11th.

At Amiens and Bapaume, in breaking the Hindenburg system, before La Cateau and on the Selle, in Flanders and on the Sambre, the enemy was again and again brought to battle, and defeated.



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on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA &amp; PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

Lea &amp; Perrins' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

## Columbia Dry Batteries

When Your Engine Stops

When family auto, truck, tractor, or motor boat chokes up and loses its go, it is then that you realize the advisability of carrying an extra set of Columbians.

Columbians put the spark of life into engines, autos, trucks, and tractors; they ring bells, give speech to telephones, light lanterns, make motor boats go.

Wherever battery power is needed, Columbians are the simplest source—full of energy to the very brim. Steady, reliable—proof against trouble.

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## MONTERRAT Lime Juice

Brings to your lips the juice of the lime fruit.

It is a drink that is always cooling and refreshing. The children love it. Order a few bottles to-day. Large supplies have been lately shipped from London.

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is always sought after. Any expenditure, however, which gives one's well being a sound investment. Good health, undoubtedly, is one of the greatest assets a man or woman can possess without it none can be at their physically or mentally. Hence good health, the joy of life is dimmed. Beecham's Pills are a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. When the stomach is disordered, when the appetite is poor, when the bowels are irregular, the liver sluggish or you feel generally out of sorts you do not do better than take a few doses of this world-famous medicine. You will find that there are ample returns in health and satisfaction for all who invest in it.

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For Diabetes, No. 41 For Hypertension, No. 42 For Asthma, No. 43 For Hay Fever, No. 44 For Allergies, No. 45 For Skin Diseases, No. 46 For Rheumatism, No. 47 For Gout, No. 48 For Gravel, No. 49 For Diabetes, No. 50 For Hypertension, No. 51 For Asthma, No. 52 For Hay Fever, No. 53 For Allergies, No. 54 For Skin Diseases, No. 55 For Rheumatism, No. 56 For Gout, No. 57 For Gravel, No. 58 For Diabetes, No. 59 For Hypertension, No. 60 For Asthma, No. 61 For Hay Fever, No. 62 For Allergies, No. 63 For Skin Diseases, No. 64 For Rheumatism, No. 65 For Gout, No. 66 For Gravel, No. 67 For Diabetes, No. 68 For Hypertension, No. 69 For Asthma, No. 70 For Hay Fever, No. 71 For Allergies, No. 72 For Skin Diseases, No. 73 For Rheumatism, No. 74 For Gout, No. 75 For Gravel, No. 76 For Diabetes, No. 77 For Hypertension, No. 78 For Asthma, No. 79 For Hay Fever, No. 80 For Allergies, No. 81 For Skin Diseases, No. 82 For Rheumatism, No. 83 For Gout, No. 84 For Gravel, No. 85 For Diabetes, No. 86 For 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GERMAN OUTRAGES ON BRITISH  
PRISONERS.

"TO BREAK THEIR SPIRIT."

It fell to the lot of the writer of these notes to spend 18 months among the British prisoners who were sent from Germany to Switzerland for internment. During that period he was in constant daily intercourse with them, and so had peculiar opportunities of hearing the story that one or another had to tell of his experiences while in German hands. Since the writer returned to England he has been surprised to find how some sections of the general public are still unimpressed by the already published stories of ill-treatment and barbarity. A remark made to him by his hostess in a comfortable suburban vicarage may be taken as typical of too many: "I suppose the poor man had rather a hard time of it, but, of course, those dreadful stories in the newspapers were much exaggerated."

In the hope of bringing home something of the calculated cruelties inflicted on our men the following stories are chosen for publication, they are, alas, only a few out of hundreds like them, and they are not the worst, for the simple reason that many of the indignities inflicted on the prisoners are unprintable.

Descriptions of the journeys from the point of capture to the prison camps, and of the filthy cattle trucks, have already been published; but an instance of aggravated cruelty may be added. Private E. —, who arrived eventually at Chateau d'Oex, had had his leg shattered in the fight, and had done his pitiful best with a field-dressing before he was captured. He spent three days with his comrades in a cattle truck without once being allowed to leave it, and therefore had neither food nor any attention to his limb. By some means or other he had improvised a crutch, and when the order was given for the men to leave trucks and march across the platform to a waiting room, he was able to hobble after them. A woman Red Cross worker, seeing her opportunity, made a quick movement with her foot, and as E. — described it "cricked" it under his crutch as he was passing her. He fell heavily on to the broken leg, and he remembers the shouts of delight from the onlookers at this clever bit of work.

## THE POST PUNISHMENT.

The story told by Corporal P. — can be recorded in his own words. A party of men had recently arrived from Germany for internment, and the writer lost no time in visiting the men in their comfortable hospital at Fribourg. P. — was obviously one of the worst cases—his deadly pallor and shaking limbs indicated that he had "been through it." On reply to an inquiry as to what had happened, he replied:—

"Well, sir, I'm a reprisal; I don't know what for, but that's what they told me. So one winter morning I was fetched out into the compound and tied to a post. They used enough rope to moor a ship; when they'd finished tying me up, I was all rope. My feet were about six inches from the ground. I stayed like that for eight hours; it was bitter cold—and when they untied me I fell down, and they carried me in. The doctor came round next morning, and said I was quite fit for a further dose, so I had another eight hours at the same game, same post and same rope. Only this time they didn't tie me off the ground; instead, they stood me down with my feet in a bucket of water up to the ankles. It was bitter cold. After that it was weeks before I could move; but when I was a bit better I got two of my chums to help me—I couldn't use my legs, but I put an arm round the necks of my chums, and they dragged me out into the compound for a bit of fresh air. But I never went out again after that. Once I was told that if I could not give the proper salute to the German N.C.O.'s I was to keep inside. So I did, until I was brought here on a stretcher."

Apparently no opportunity was lost which could be utilized for breaking the spirit of the captives and degrading their self-respect. This partly explains why they were so often deprived of facilities for washing, and were allowed to get into a verminous condition. The Wittenberg victims had no change of clothing from October, 1914, to May, 1915, and during that time had no bath, shave, or hair cut. But at other camps personal cleanliness was made equally impossible, though not for so long a period. One man told how he spent three months without a bath or change of clothing, and had got into a shocking condition. As he described it:—

"I was a mass of sores and boils all over, and so weak that I lay down most of the day. One day I was told to come and be tubbed. An orderly took me—I was to tottery to go by myself—and he made me undress and get straight into a bath of boiling water. When he'd got me in, he scrubbed me from head to foot with an ordinary floor scrubbing brush. I fainted three times, and they carried me back to bed."

At another camp the commandant hit upon a brilliant method of adding to the humiliation of the prisoners. He ordered them to dig the trenches for the latrines in the most exposed part of the compound, close to the barbed wire which separated the prison ground from the public highway. The trenches were duly dug, and the men asked for some sort of screen. It was peremptorily refused. They protested that the position was unhygienic. The commandant replied: "That is why I chose it."

## IN A CELLAR.

At another hospital in Switzerland which I visited the following story, punctuated by the wheezes of chronic (Continued at foot of next column.)

OUR FIRST ARMY.  
LORD FRENCH'S EULOGY.

Field-Marshal Viscount French, at a luncheon given recently in the City Hall by the Lord Mayor, was presented with the freedom of Belfast in recognition of his great ability as a soldier and of his distinguished services to the Empire, and was also made the recipient of pieces of plate.

In the course of his reply Lord French said: The small Army which I took out to France in 1914 became the instrument through which the British Empire had to learn another long and painful lesson. It seems to be written in the books of fate that the power and magnitude of the British people is invariably destined to be displayed rather in their wonderful determination to face and overcome difficulties and dangers when they arise than in their statesmanlike ability to provide effectually against them. In other words, that Army was too small, and much too weak in the matter of guns and ammunition for the work it was called upon to perform. Our methods of carrying on war have been fully described as a process of muddling through, and in a sense it is a very good description. But in a sense only. Because in the process of this muddling through we have seen before, and we have seen again in this war, with what magnificent courage and tenacity British soldiers can face enormous odds and pay with their lives the inevitable penalty of inadequate peace preparation. We have seen also how a great nation can rise to the occasion. That small nucleus of military strength which took the field in 1914 has gradually extended in these four years of desperate struggle into the magnificent Imperial Army which is now gaining victory after victory, and, combined with the other forces of Marshal Foch's great command on the Western Front, is now dealing the last great smashing blow to what was the most powerful military organization in the world. We soldiers in the study of our profession should warn people particularly to beware of the fog of war. I tell that enveloping fog is nothing can be seen and understood in its true perspective. It is in fact, a very real danger. For this reason it is impossible for me to enter into detail regarding the work which was done by the British Army in the field under my command. There is one great truth, however, which nothing can conceal. One shining glory which no fog of war can dim, and that is the devotion, self-sacrifice, and consummate bravery of the regimental officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of that Army which went out to do battle in August, 1914.

The Almighty moves in mysterious ways, and the world has been sickened to death by the horrors and sufferings of this dreadful war. But already through the darkest shadows, great blessings that centuries of peace could not have achieved. The blood sacrifices of the glorious American army coming from their homes across the distant seas in the cause of freedom has for all time cemented the Anglo-Saxon race, and those immortal heroes that now sleep side by side on the battlefields of France have joined for ever in indissoluble and the future of one great race that will bring a lasting peace to a troubled world.

bronchitis, was led by an N.C.O. of a Scottish regiment. He had been severely wounded in the fight just before capture, but thanks to his splendid physique the wound healed slowly, and he began to make a good recovery. He was still in hospital, when without warning he was ordered to get up and go to work. He refused, not only on the ground of his wound, but also because he could not stand for more than a few moments on his damaged leg. In this refusal he was forced to get up and dress, and was taken to the basement of the building and locked in a cellar, 4 ft. by 6 ft., with a stone floor. Twice each day a corporal visited him with bread and water, and asked him if he would go to work. On his refusal to do so, a bucket of water was poured over him until, as he said:—

"By the end of two or three days I was pretty well soaked through. And I didn't get much rest, for one thing the floor was swimming in water, and for another I'm over 6 ft. tall, so I could only hunch myself against the wall. But they saw that no good, and so on the fifth day they put me back into hospital. But then to have had a cold on my chest ever since."

Corporal P. — had his arm broken by a bullet in the fighting. He was taken prisoner shortly after, and sent in winter to a camp where with other comrades, he spent three weeks in the open, without a change of clothes, never going under cover, but standing about in driving rain or snow, or sleeping at night with 40 other prisoners between two large tarpaulins. The exposure brought on a severe chill, and he was sent to hospital. One day he was ordered to get up and move into another ward. "I was so weak that I didn't crawl quick enough to please the orderly, so he hurried me along by kicking me through two pairs of folding doors. The kick was so violent that it set up final troubles. Tuberculosis supervened, and he remained in bed until he was brought to Switzerland on a stretcher. There he remained in hospital for two years, and in spite of assiduous attention the spinal disease could not be arrested. He pleaded so hard to be sent home that the doctors allowed him to risk the journey. By dint of unremitting care on the part of the Red Cross, he reached Southampton alive, and his pants were with him till the end of the fourth day after landing. He had been one of the gymnastic instructors in his regiment before the war, and as a put it, "I had never known that it was to be ailing."

These are just typical selections from a bundle of the experiences of our prisoners in Germany—7 times.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

To-morrow Night! To-morrow Night!! To-morrow Night!!!

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Dear eyes and lips that cry shame on dull care.  
Vanity Fair! Vanity Fair!

FIRST EDITION — To-morrow and Monday.  
SECOND EDITION — Tuesday and Wednesday.  
THIRD EDITION — Thursday and Friday.  
FINAL EDITION — Saturday Week.

Plan at MOUTRIE'S.

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Invaluable for diseases of these important organs,  
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## "ASAHI BEER."



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MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS

January 8th.

*Alto*, British str., sailing schooner, 91 tons, Capt. Ranttiyan, from Fremantle, whence she left on November 6th, with a cargo of sandal-wood.

*Wusun*, British str., 245 tons, Captain Broadbridge, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.

January 9th.

*Arabia Maru*, Japanese str., 2,990 tons, from Singapore, with a general cargo.

*Kaiyo Maru*, Japanese str., 2,015 tons, Capt. Egawa, from Keelung, whence she left on January 6th, with coal and a general cargo.

*Kenny Tai*, Chinese str., 1,535 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Shanghai, whence she left on January 6th, a general cargo.

*Shanghai*, Chinese str., 767 tons, Capt. Morimoto, from Daien, with a cargo of beans.

*Shanghai*, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. Kace, from Macao, with a general cargo.

*Wanti*, Chinese str., 635 tons, Captain Bukra, from Karatu, whence she left on December 31st, with cargo of coal.

## CLEARANCES

January 9th.

*Bourbon*, for Saigon.

*Chingchow*, for Hongkong.

*Huk Chuan*, for Hongkong.

*Hong Chai*, for Hongkong.

*Ichi Maru*, for Saigon.

*Joshin Maru*, for Keelung.

*Mei San*, for Sandakan.

*Okebon Maru*, for Tientsin.

*Polyphenus*, for Liverpool.

*Shun Shing*, for Kow Chow Wan.

*Shaw Hing*, for Canton.

*Sumatra Maru*, for Kobe.

*Sun Hing*, for Shanghai.

*Sun Tai*, for Keelung.

*Typhoon*, for Batavia.

*Togo Maru*, for Kobe.

*Wu Sun*, for Kow Chow Wan.

*Xing Chow*, for Canton.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENT.

A wireless message has been received by the China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. from the s.s. *Nanking* advising that she will arrive at this port from Manila early this morning.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 10th to 16th January, 1919.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Fri.	10	3 30	6 1	9 18	2 9
Satur.	11	4 25	6 0	10 0	2 3
Sun.	12	5 30	5 50	10 50	2 2
Mon.	13	6 35	5 40	11 40	2 1
Tues.	14	7 40	5 30	12 30	2 0
Wed.	15	8 45	5 20	1 20	1 9
Thurs.	16	9 50	5 10	2 10	0 8

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

**FOR MANILA**

*SHANGHAI* via *POOHOW* ... *"LOONGSANG"* ... Fri., 10th Jan. 3 p.m.

*HAIPHONG* ... *"TAISANG"* ... Sat., 11th Jan. 11 a.m.

*SHANGHAI* ... *"LOKSANG"* ... Tues., 14th Jan. 3 p.m.

*Kobe* ... *"ESANG"* ... Wed., 15th Jan. 11 a.m.

*CELEBES* ... *"PAUSANG"* ... Thurs., 16th Jan. 11 a.m.

*CELEBES* ... *"CHIPSANG"* ... Fri., 17th Jan. 3 p.m.

*CELEBES* ... *"YUENSANG"* ... Sat., 18th Jan. 3 p.m.

*CELEBES* ... *"VITIM"* ... Sun., 19th Jan. 3 p.m.

*CELEBES* ... *"VAN WAERWICK"* ... Tues., 21st Jan. 3 p.m.

**CELEBES LINE**—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but as present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. *"KWAISANG"* and *"VITIM"*. Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

**SINGAPORE LINE**—The s.s. *"VAN WAERWICK"* leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

**SHANGHAI LINE**—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

**MANILA LINE**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

**HAIPHONG LINE**—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when circumstances allow.

**BOERNE LINE**—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

**TIENTSIN LINE**—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

**UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS**. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

January 9th, at 12.07.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at all reporting stations; the anti-cyclone probably continues to move eastward.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.70 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.18 inches, against an average of 0.21 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

**DISTRICT FORECAST.**

Hongkong to Gap Road — (Winds moderate; cloudy, fog, mist or drizzling rain.

Formosa Channel — (Variable winds, moderate.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

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THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangements) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

## KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship "VAN CLOON" having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th Jan., 1919, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages be to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th Jan., at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

ills or Lading will be counter-signed by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, January 8th, 1919. [175]

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



## PACIFIC SERVICE.

The following fixtures have been made for the Company steamers.

## FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

VIA

## USUAL PORTS OF CALL

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 15th January.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 20th February.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 20th March.

"MONTEAGLE" ... 6th April.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 17th April.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 16th May.

"MONTEAGLE" ... 10th June.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 12th June.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 10th July.

For particulars regarding cargo rates, callings and conditions of service, apply to the General Agent, P. O. S. N. CO., HONGKONG.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

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S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	9th March	13th April	22nd April
"NELLORE"	26th March	30th April	10th May

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

"DILWARA"	11th Feb. 5 P.M.	Due Bombay about 27th January
-----------	------------------	-------------------------------

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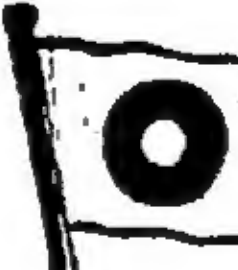
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"HUICHOW"	On 10th Jan. 10 A.M.
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 11th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 14th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 16th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 19th Jan. 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Agents.

Telephone 36

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"KAIHONG"	—	Capt. J. W. Evans	—	"SUNDAY"	12th Jan. at 10 A.M.
"KAIHAN"	—	Capt. A. E. Rodgers	—	"FRIDAY"	17th Jan. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elakof Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

WATERWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SARSOON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO  
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,  
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORE	23rd February.	9th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	9th March.	8th April.	22nd April.
NELLORE	26th March.	9th April.	10th May.

FOR

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA	11th Jan. 4 P.M.	27th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong about

Tickets interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras en lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

\* For Shanghai only.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge at each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DYER, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within 4 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to  
N. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,950 tons	SAT. 11th Jan. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU ... 12,950 tons	SAT. 18th Jan. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU ... 15,980 tons	FRI. 16th Jan. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TENSHO MARU ... 7,000 tons	FRI. 14th Jan.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	TAMBA MARU ... 15,500 tons	FRI. 24th Jan. at 11 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,950 tons	FRI. 7th Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURBURN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU ... 9,900 tons	WED. 22nd Jan. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,000 tons	WED. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TENSHIN MARU ... 8,400 tons	SUN. 13th Jan.
	TAIAN MARU ... 7,000 tons	FRI. 24th Jan.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	SHINCHIKU MARU ... 7,000 tons	THURS. 23rd Jan.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

† KATORI MARU ... THU. 11th Jan. at 11 A.M.  
† FUSHIMI MARU ... THU. 27th Jan. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila and/or B.C.

For further information apply to

Telephone 651 and 223

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th Jan. 1919.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. From Kobe.
SHINYU MARU	23,000	5th Mar. 1919.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 13th, 1919.
ANYO MARU	17,500	Mar. 18th, "
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 7th, "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

From MARSEILLES for SHANGHAI.

"PORTOS" ... on or about Jan. 13th.

For MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, Etc.

"SPHINX" ... on or about Jan. 27th.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURNET.

Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
"LUZON MARU" Wednesday, 12th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.  
"KENKON MARU" Monday, 13th January, Noon.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACAMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" Saturday, 11th January, 3 P.M.

"CHICAGO MARU" Sunday, 19th January, at 5 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 18th January, 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIU MARU" Sunday, 13th January, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

(10,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA"

(10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

Jan. 13th, 1919, Noon.

"CHINA"

Feb. 6th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RYTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Lee House Street.

Prince's Building.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
U.S.A. ... ..	Katori Maru ...	10th Jan.
U.S.A. ... ..	Nankin ...	10th Jan.
U.S.A. ... ..	Dusara ...	10th Jan.
EUROPE (via NEOPATAM) ...	Mishima Maru ...	10th Jan.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard ... ..	Stem Shing ...	Friday, 10th, 8.00 A.M.
Amoy and Straits ... ..	Haiman ...	Friday, 10th, 8.00 P.M.
Wahaiwei, and Chefoo ...	Huichan ...	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Fooking ...	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow ... ..	Fooking ...	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands ... ..	Longseng ...	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Bangkok ... ..	Tungking ...	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China ...	Tungking ...	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Naga-	Arabia Maru ...	Saturday, 11th, 11.45 A.M.
saki, Canada, United States, Central	Registration ...	Letters ... 12.30 P.M.
and South America, and Europe via	Chinhua ...	Saturday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
Canada ... ..	Dilwan ...	Saturday, 11th, 1.45 P.M.
Swatow and Straits ... ..	Registration ...	Letters ... 2.30 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,		
South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi,		
Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe		
via Suez ... ..		

\* Superscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## LA MINERVA CIGARS EPICURES.

actual size, in boxes of 25, \$2.

This exquisite little Cigar is made from selected leaves covered with the finest Sumatra leaf.

The quality is unexcelled.

Sold by—

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,**  
SOLE AGENTS.

### SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, DES VŒUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG

### NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

### DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats

BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.

RABBITS. HARES.

SAUSAGES BRAWN.

PRESSED BEEF,  
PURITY. EXCELLENCE.

### SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room. Sleeping Accommodation—23 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories. All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

MANAGERESS.

### WE BUY

used

### POSTAGE STAMPS.

Collection and Large Lots for Spot cash.

Tell us what you have for sale.

Do not send without first writing to us.

No cheap lots wanted.

**GRACA & CO.,**  
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,  
HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 930.

### COMMERCIAL. OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 9th	
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	3/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	3/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight ...	3/4 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight ...	3/4 1/2
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	420 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight ...	44 1/2
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	79
Credit, at 60 days' sight ...	—
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand ...	—
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand ...	—
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Credit, at 30 days' sight ...	161
On Yokohama—	
On demand ...	160
On Manila—	
On demand ...	141
On Singapore—	
On demand ...	185
On Batavia—	
On demand ...	2 1/2 p.m.
On Saigon—	
On demand ...	46 1/2
On Bangkok—	
On demand ...	5 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ...	\$42.40
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per toad ...	48 1/2
BAR SILVER per oz ...	48 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COUNTRIES.	
Hongkong ... 20 cents, piece	\$0.00 Premium
Canton ... 10	\$0.05 Discount
Canton ... 20	\$2.34
Canton ... 10	\$0.00

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY	
10 a.m.—Auction of The whole of Valuable Plant, etc., at Hongkong, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.	
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sperry Household Furniture and Miscellaneous Goods at Sales Room, by Mr. A. J. da Rocha.	
TO-NIGHT	
8 p.m.—Smoking Concert by Hongkong Defence Corps, at the Theatre Royal.	
9.15 p.m.—Edgar Wallace at the Theatre Royal.	

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.	
Hongkong Observatory January 9th.	
Previous Day	On Date
at 2 p.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer ... 29.94	29.94
Temperature ... 67	62
Humidity ... 90	100
Wind Direction ... East	East
Force ... 3	4
Weather ... c	cf
Rain ...	

Highest open-air Temperature on 9th 87°  
Lowest open-air Temperature on 9th 64°

## BROSSARD & MOPIN,

CIVIL ENGINEERS. Telephone Address 2168. ING'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG. BROSSARD.

### REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.

Agencies—SAGON, SINGAPORE, PEKING and TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE  
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-  
PROOF AND OFFERS  
SUBSTANTIAL RESIST-  
ANCE TO EARTHQUAKE-  
SHOCK.

Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents.

## WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD..

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15 bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital ... .. Frs. 48,000,000

Reserves ... .. " 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Batavia	Manila	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Touran
Hankow	Pnom-Pon	Vladivostok
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd; Commercial Union Bank of England; Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 24, 1918.

# WILLS' "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT" CIGARETTES.

Fresh Stocks of

## MAGNUM SIZE

"CAPSTAN NAVY" CUT CIGARETTES  
HAVE ARRIVED IN THE COLONY AND  
ARE NOW ON SALE AT ALL  
TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... " 25,000,000

Reserve Funds ... " 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kanku, Keelung, Pimau, Shichiku, Makung, Tachai, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aka.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND COUNTRY BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, January 7th, 1919.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,300,000

Reserve Fund ... " 43,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,300,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 16th, 1917.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, at THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 101, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office, 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling ... \$1,500,000, at 2/—\$15,000,000

Silver ... \$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.

G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. | F. V. D. PERR, Esq.

C. S. GUBBY, Esq. | W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.

J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—A. C. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " "

" 12 " 4 " " "

" N. J. STABB, Chief Manager

Hongkong, October 18th, 1918.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... " 1,125,000

Paid-up ... " 650,000

Reserve Fund ... " 650,000

Bankers:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

Branches:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 7th, 1918.